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. . . The Norwegian Storting has voted 2,400 krone (about 650 dollars) for the travelling expenses of Deputies from the Norwegian parliament who are to attend the Interparliamentary Peace Conference at Lisbon; and 300 additional krone for secretarial expenses.

. . . It is reported from London that the British government has formally consented to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, if the matter is not mutually settled by the middle of August.

. . . In proroguing Parliament on the 12th of August, the Queen in her message said: "I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my empire is bound by many ties of affection and traditions. Negotiations recently opened give fair ground for hoping that the deplorable conflict will be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honorable and enduring peace."

. . . The war of 1859 between Austria on the one side and France and Sardinia on the other lasted two months and ten days. That between Prussia and Austria in 1866 lasted one month and three days. The Franco-Prussian war had been on only two months when France first made overtures for Peace. The war went on however some months afterwards. The recent war between the United States and Spain lasted three months and five days.

. . . The Anglo-Egyptian expedition arrived at Wady Hamed August 24; thence it advanced to El Hajir, where all the troops were to be concentrated for the final march on Omdurman, 40 miles away. It is reported that the Khalifa at Omdurman has 70,000 men, and means to fight.

. . . The pension roll has now reached the million mark. More pensions were granted the past year than in any year since the close of the civil war 33 years ago!!

. . . The United States flag was raised at Honolulu on the 12th of August, immediately after the formal ratification of annexation by the Hawaiian government. The Hawaiian political societies, representing a large body of native Hawaiians, filed a protest against annexation without first obtaining the consent of the people of the Hawaiian islands.

. . . Everything about war comes high. The members of the Peace Commission who go to Paris for a few weeks or months are to receive \$25,000 each, and expenses.

. . . There is a movement on foot in Jamaica, said to have considerable strength, looking to the annexation of that island to the United States, as the best means of promoting the interests of the inhabitants. It is not reported who the promoters are.

Senator White and the Spanish War.

BY CHARLES HOWARD MALCOM.

History reveals to us a continual procession of incidents. By an act of imagination we seem to see the migration of peoples, the founding of empires, the clash of battles, the progress of peaceful industry, and the thousand acts that go to make up the movement which we call the march of civilization. In this vast and changing panorama we behold here and there a figure of ex-

traordinary prominence. It may be a king, a statesman a warrior, a poet, a philanthropist, a scientist. So, every era has its leading characters. They stand forth upon the pages of history as mountains rise up against the blue sky. Already the war of the United States with Spain has developed such personages. In the army and navy; in the chairs of governors and the halls of Congress; in the editor's office and the home of benevolence, we see emerging into shape the figures that shall not soon perish. Amongst them all we discern the form of the Hon. Stephen M. White, of California, a member of the United States Senate.

Stephen Mallory White, of Los Angeles, was born in San Francisco, California, Jan. 19th, 1853. He was raised on a farm; was educated at St. Ignatius College, and at Santa Clara College, graduating from the latter institution. He studied law, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California in 1874. He rose rapidly in his profession; became interested in politics; was chosen to a number of responsible positions; and was finally elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat March 4, 1893.

On Saturday, April 16, 1898, Mr. White delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States which we do not hesitate to say will keep an honored place in history. The theme was "Cuban intervention." The nature of the topic, the character of the audience, and the state of feeling in the country at large gave the speech an unusual importance. Not often does it come to an orator to have such an occasion. Mr. White was equal to the emergency. The Senate had under consideration the joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Concerning this resolution Mr. White said that he recognized the solemnity of the occasion; that his conception of right was formed regardless of personal interest; and that he desired to do right, no matter what ill might attend him. He acknowledged that Cuba had been misgoverned. The President had been earnestly engaged in attempting to bring about order in Cuba. He hoped that war might be averted. All history is thronged with the terrible experiences of war. The destruction of the *Maine* fired the American heart with vengeance. Yet, Spain denies that she either directly or indirectly was responsible for that tragedy. General Lee said that he did not believe that General Blanco had even any knowledge of it. Mr. White proceeds to argue the whole case point by point. We cannot in this brief article follow his oration. It is sufficient to say it was lofty in thought and eloquent in expression; that it was a plea for reason and goodness as against passion and hate; that if its plea had been accepted arbitration and the principles of Christianity would no doubt have prevailed, and the awful atrocities of war would have been prevented.

It was my good fortune, when Secretary of the American Peace Society, to attend the International Peace Congress at Antwerp; and, after that, to plead both by voice and pen for the principle of arbitration. Alas! when the passions of men are excited, and revenge grows hot, and war is declared,—then follow evils which no speech can sufficiently express!